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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1903.

France is not the only one anxious
to have the Allies settle up their business
quickly and go home.

The trouble with Richard Pearson
Hobson is that he dealt too much in
heroism after performing his deeds of
heroism.

Secretary Carter's strenuous life can
really be said to have arrived when he
sits up half the night listening to the
reading of the County Bill.

Judging from the comment of down
town dealers the most satisfactory
liquor bill would provide against the
sale of twelve and a half cent drinks.

Should Edmund after having told his
tale of woe, find a flaw in the bills
that separate, the only thing the
public asks is that the tale of woe shall
not be repeated.

Would-be Senator Addicks has re-
tired from his fight firmly convinced
that the people of Delaware prefer tax-
ation without representation to Ad-
dicks in the Senate.

Carnegie's temperance scheme of
doing away with drinks between meals
will, if generally adopted, be worth as
much to the public as all his libraries.
He could get rid of a lot of his money
bribing men to take this pledge.

The one language proposition has
fortunately been put on the innocuous
deserted shelf for the present. The
coming Legislature has too much to do
without wasting time over a wrangle
on this feature of the Organic Act.

Congressman Tawney has capped
another tariff climax by asking for a
commission to study it. With every
party man in the country a self-pro-
claimed tariff expert, Tawney's propo-
sition must be either facetious or a
reflection on the experts.

A contemporary remarks that "if
Hawaii is to succeed it must copy the
methods of the North." It is gratifying
to note such endorsements of the
Bulletin's contentions. It is the meth-
ods of the North that support and
maintain government of, by and for
the people.

Strange as it may seem the Sec-
retary of the Interior has not stopped
all other business to answer Guber-
natorial cablegrams. If Mr. Dole wants
work done quickly he will deal through
Commissioner Pratt, who, by personal
activity, can get the fire claims busi-
ness out of the pigeon hole.

From the vantage point of the North
China Daily News, Volcano Marshall
in his own inimitable way is giving
free rein to his opinions of Philippine
methods of administration, experience
with that complex system of American-
Spanish rule seemed to have demon-
strated the superiority of long-range
shots.

A New York legislator has intro-
duced a bill imposing a tax of \$50 a
year on all bachelors over 35 years of
age and \$25 on spinsters of the same
age. This seems rather rough on the
bachelors, but every spinster in the
State should be willing to pay the tax
for a life time as proof that she is
still young.

The only Jerome, after a few years
experience with the New York police
force, says the average detective is not
worth the space he occupies. This tal-
ent with a frequent remark of late
Sheriff E. G. Hitchcock, who was ac-
customed to characterize his detective
force as made up of the "rakings and
scraping of the earth."

Honesty is good for the soul, espe-
cially in party politics. Congressman
Richardson, leader of the Democratic
minority, ought to have his name
placed in the hall of fame for making
the statement that "it is nonsense to
say that the Democrats advocate ab-
solute free trade." If the Democrats
would go into a campaign on this basis
they might stand a show of success.

American soldiers of fortune who en-
listed to fight Colombia's battles and of
necessity took an oath of allegiance
to that country, find themselves in the
same position as many Americans in
Hawaii before annexation took place.
The American sphere of influence is
becoming so broad and the opportuni-
ties so frequent for participation in
francises which are really none of our
business, that the Government will
have to reach some other method of

settling the status of these citizens
than annexation. Sooner or later the
country will have to adopt the British
idea, which allows nothing but specific
renunciation to alienate a man's citi-
zenship.

The decision of the St. Louis Ex-
position Committee in favor of a build-
ing for Hawaii at the exposition should
receive the steadfast support of the peo-
ple and the Legislature. This Territory
can well afford to carry out its share
in the Exposition after the manner of
every progressive State and Territory.
It is good business. The committee is
to be congratulated on the good judg-
ment it has displayed. The people and
the Legislature now have it in their
hands to keep the good work moving.

WISCONSIN'S PROPOSED LAW FOR PRIMARIES.

In connection with the primary elec-
tion law expected from the Republican
Legislature attention has been called
to two primary election bills now be-
fore the Wisconsin Legislature. Peo-
ple of Wisconsin have determined that
something radical must be done to pur-
ify the primaries, and both bills follow
the generally adopted plan of placing
the primary elections in the hands of
regular election officials. One bill goes
so far as to require the nomination of
delegates to the national party con-
ventions in the primaries while the other
would require that the state cen-
tral committees frame the party plat-
forms.

The main provisions of the bill re-
garded as the administration measure
are that all nominations for public of-
fices except judicial, village, town, and
school district offices shall be made at
a primary election, to be held on the
first Tuesday in September, 1904, and
biennially thereafter for all general and
state elections. Primary elections are
also to be held on the second Tuesday
preceding the municipal election days
for municipal nominations. Notices of
elections are to be given sixty days
prior to the election.

Nominations of candidates to be
voted at the primaries are to be se-
cured through nomination papers. The
petitioners must have the names of 2
per cent of the voters. In the case of
minor parties which cast a lesser vote,
this provision is not to apply, and a
petition signed generally by 1 per cent
of the vote cast for that party will be
sufficient. In cases of nonpartisan can-
didates, nominations must be indorsed
by 4 per cent of the total vote cast at
the last preceding election. Both res-
idence and business addresses must be
attached to petitions by signers. The
affidavit must also be attached to all
petitions of at least one citizen stat-
ing that he knows personally the sign-
ers of such petition.

Nominations for state officers, which
would correspond to elective officers
of our Territory, must be filed with the
Secretary of State and county officers
with the county clerk, and city officers
with the city clerk. All primary nomi-
nations must be filed fifteen days be-
fore the primary election to insure
names being placed on primary elec-
tion ballot. This ballot is to be pre-
pared fourteen days before election. The
expenses of the primary elections are
to be borne by state, counties, and
cities respectively, according to the
place where the primary is held. Ball-
ots are to be similar to the present
election ballot. Provision is made for
primary officers similar to those at
present obtained for election of offi-
cers. The qualifications for voting at
a primary election are that voters must
be registered or vote by affidavit.

The officers of the primary are to
count the vote. One copy of the re-
turns is to be sent to the county or city
chairman of each political committee,
and must also be sent to county and
city clerks. The official canvassing
board is to be county or city, and the
chairman and secretary of each politi-
cal committee. Returns must be can-
vassed before the Friday following the
primary election, and the list of can-
didates nominated in the primary must
be sent to county and city clerks. In
cases where officers are not wholly with-
in one county, the Secretary of State
whose office corresponds with that of
our Territorial Secretary, and political
district committees of each party are
to form the canvassing board. In case
of a tie vote the tie is to be determined
by lot by the canvassers.

Provision is made for the formation
of precinct committees by election of
three members to be voted for at pri-
mary election. The three having the
largest number of votes shall constitute
the committee. Party committees of
each city, county, and legislative as-
sembly district shall consist of the
party chairman of each precinct in such
city, county or district. The state and
Senatorial committee of the chairmen
of the assembly committees of the dis-
trict. The Congressional committees of
the chairmen of Senatorial districts,
comprising the Congressional district,
the state central committee of party
chairmen of county committees.

An act declared of the state concern-
ing election is to be deemed an offense in
all primary elections. The intention
of the act is to place primary election
under the protection of election laws
now in force.

The second bill follows the general
lines already noted except that it de-
fines the form of the ballot, which must
be twenty inches long, twelve inches
wide, and one column set aside for
each party with spaces beneath it for
the names of candidates.

This provision for the names of party
candidates to be placed in separate
columns calls attention to an improve-
ment that could be made in Hawaii's
regular election ballot. In many, if
not a majority of the States using the
Australian ballot system, the names
of party candidates are placed in sep-

arate columns and the law provides
that one mark opposite the name of
the party at the head of the column
constitutes a vote for all the party can-
didates. This facilitates straight party
voting, the split-ticket man being the
only one to mark opposite the name
or individual candidates.

FINALLY GOT LETTER

WAITING EXPERIENCE WITH POSTOFFICE AND CUSTOMS

HONOLULU YANKEE SOLVED THE
PROBLEM OF OFFICIAL RED
TAPE—COULDN'T GET
PACKAGE.

Foreigners often remark that the
ways of American post offices and cus-
tom houses are past finding out. As a
rule their comments are regarded as
natural comment of foreigners not
willing to take the trouble to learn the
easy methods of procedure to get what
they want. If the experience of an
English gentleman recently in Hono-
lulu is any criterion it would seem that
complaints registered are not without
just cause and officials are at fault for
lack of care in attending to the con-
venience of the people.

An Englishman in Honolulu for a
stay of about a month during the
Christmas season received notice from
the Honolulu postoffice that a regis-
tered letter containing dutiable mat-
ter was at the local postoffice. He
called at the registry office on a Wed-
nesday and was informed by the official
there that he could not get his letter
unless he showed up on Monday or
Thursday at 10 a. m., that being the
time when a custom house officer was
at the post office to examine packages
to be released. His work was of such
a character that he was unable to call
at the times specified and no appeal he
could present was sufficient to change
the exact time o'clock when he must
make his appearance.

As the chances seemed good for his
having to leave the city without get-
ting his letter the Englishman put his
troubles before a Yankee friend he had
met hoping he might know more about
the mysteries of the Honolulu post of-
fice and custom house. The Yankee
friend appeared at the post office on a
Thursday at 12 o'clock and was in-
formed that the allotted time had
passed; he must call at 10 o'clock when
the custom house officer attended to his
official duties. He suggested that the
registry clerk should communicate with
Kenake at the post office and he with
Collector Stackable but was in-
formed that this would do no good. He
appealed to Kenake and was informed
that he could do nothing, the rule was
hard and fast.

Then the Yankee dander began to
rise. He had lived in the States where
officials waited on the people rather
than the people waiting the conveni-
ence of officials. He headed for Col-
lector Stackable's office, presented his
case and was told that a Custom House
officer would be sent to the post office
at any time he was telephoned for. An-
other journey was made to the post
office. The registry clerk made reply
as though he had learned the story by
heart. The clerk was asked to com-
municate with Kenake but said it was
no use. Then Kenake was interviewed
and after numerous official confabs the
Custom House was called up by tele-
phone. The inspector was sent to the
post office and in fifteen minutes the
registered letter was released and de-
livered.

The Honolulu Yankee avers that if
all foreigners meet with the experi-
ence of his friends he little wonders
at the complaints laid against the
American system.

PROFITS IN BEET SUGAR.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

One of the arguments in favor of the
reduction of the duty on sugar is based
on reports of enormous profits of beet-
sugar plants already in operation. It
is said that the beet-sugar factories in
Michigan pay dividends ranging from
25 to 40 per cent on the investment.
The fact that a home industry is profit-
able does not seem a conclusive reason
why it should be exposed to unfriendly
legislation. At a time when the profits
of steel manufacturing are so great
that fair dividends are paid on watered
stock, farmers who have to pay high
prices for implements of steel should
be allowed liberal profits on one branch
of their industry. It is true that farm-
ers do not get all the profits of beet-
sugar manufacturing, but it is also true
that if there are large profits in the
business they can by combination get
good prices for beets. It is also true
that beet-sugar growers may establish
factories of their own or buy stock in
factories already in operation. As yet
the United States produces but a small
portion of the sugar it consumes. The
increase in consumption in recent
years has exceeded the increase in the
home production. We are now paying
something more than \$100,000,000 a
year for imports of sugar. If there is
so large a profit in the product of beet
sugar as is reported, we may under our
present duty supply our home demand
for sugar. That would be equivalent
to the discovery of a foreign market
for our products equal to the present
value of sugar imports.

That marriage is more conducive to
long life in women than single life is
shown by the fact that of the thirty-
two women of 100 years revealed by
Germany's last census, twenty-nine
were widows and one married, leaving
only two old maids.

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THE REPORT ON HAWAII.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.)

The sub-committee which has reported
to the senate committee on the Pa-
cific Islands found much to censure and
little to praise in the conditions now
prevailing in Hawaii. The members of
the sub-committee have certainly been
thorough, since they have investigated
every feature of the islands, from the
character of their government down to
the working of the sugar fields. With-
out going into details we may say that
Congress is itself largely to blame for
the various abuses which the sub-com-
mittee criticizes. Hawaii apparently has
been viewed with little interest by the
national legislature and things have
been left to take care of themselves as
best they might. Sooner or later it
will be necessary to overhaul the ter-
ritorial system of government which
now prevails there, and to do so with
a feeling of definite responsibility to-
ward the people of the islands.

LAWYER HOWE'S METHOD.

A group of men, including several
criminal lawyers, a few detectives,
some clerks, and one or two others,
stood in the big rotunda of the Crimi-
nal Courts building recently talking
about the sudden death of William F.
Howe, the senior partner of Howe &
Hummell. One after another passed
some eulogy on the dead man and then
began to recall some incident of his
unique career of seventy-four years.
One told what a love the lawyer had
for dress and jewelry; how he always
wore diamond cluster pins in his shirt
front, some striking kind of headgear,
such as a blue yachting cap or a low-
topped derby, coats heavy with fur,
and waistcoats of elaborate design.
Other stories illustrated Mr. Howe's
remarkable personality, his ability to
influence a jury, even in the face of
the strongest evidence, the scope and
range of his voice, which would fluctu-
ate from a low, sobbing whisper, to a
roar of indignation and anger.

meant to stir the sympathy of the jury,
to a roar of indignation and anger.

"Yes," said one of the lawyers in the
group. "Howe would have won as
great fame on the stage as he did at
the criminal bar." And then he told
the following story.

"It was when John K. Hackett was
recorder, and Howe was counsel for a
man who had been charged with mur-
der. Of course, the wife and children
were there, so that the jury could see
them to the best advantage. In the
midst of the plea of the district attor-
ney, asking that the jury return a ver-
dict of murder in the first degree, the
baby, which was sitting on the knee
of the prisoner's wife, began to sob
as if its little heart would break. Fi-
nally Recorder Hackett interrupted the
district attorney by shouting, so as to
be heard above the infant's screams:
"Stop that. If counsel for defend-
ant pushes that pin deeper that baby
will do more than yell."

Other such incidents were called to
mind by different members of the
group. One told the story of how Mr.
Howe defended Ella Wilson, as an-
other example of the dramatic effect
which the lawyer used with such a
measure of success. Ella Wilson, who
was charged with having shot the
man who had betrayed her, was seat-
ed next to her counsel. In the middle
of his impassioned appeal he sudden-
ly stopped, turned on his heel, and
gazed at her. The woman was dress-
ed in black, with her face buried in
her hands. There was a hush, as if
every body had stopped breathing,
when, to the surprise of all, Mr. Howe
leaped forward, seized her
wrists, quickly pulled them apart, so
that the features were exposed to the
gaze of the jury, and then exclaimed:
"Look at those features, proclaim-
ing a broken heart!" The celerity of
the action had frightened the woman.
Her face, which was ashy pale, was de-
luzed with tears, and the aroused sym-
pathy of many a juror could be seen in
the spasmodic working of his mouth
and eyelids. Despite the pleas of the
district attorney, the jury found her
"not guilty."—New York Tribune.

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